

b. When the river approaches to a lock are congested, simultaneous lockage of the aforementioned vessels or tows, other than pleasure craft, shall be permitted provided:

(1) the first vessel or tow in and the last vessel or tow out are secured before the other enters or leaves;

(2) any vessel or tow carrying dangerous cargoes is not leaking; and

(3) all masters involved have agreed to the joint use of the lock chamber.

Vessels with flammable or highly hazardous cargo will be passed separately from all other vessels. Hazardous materials are described in Part 171, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations; flammable materials are defined in the National Fire Code of the NFPA.

DEFINITIONS

Floating plant: includes marine vessels use to transport personnel, work boats, floating cranes and derricks, barges, patrol boats, etc.

Gangway: any ramp, stairway, or ladder provided for personnel to board/leave a vessel.

Vessel: every type of watercraft or artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, including special-purpose floating structures not primarily designed for or used as a means of transportation on water.

SECTION 20

PRESSURIZED EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS

20.A GENERAL

20.A.01 Inspections and tests - general.

a. Pressurized equipment and systems shall be inspected and performance tested before being placed in service and after any repair or modification.

b. Unless state or local codes specify more frequent inspection, temporary or portable pressurized equipment and systems shall be inspected at intervals of not more than six months and permanent installations shall be inspected at least annually.

c. Inspections of pressure vessels prior to being placed in service shall be in accordance with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) "Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code"; in-service inspections of pressure vessels shall be in accordance with the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors "National Board Inspection Code."

d. Inspections and tests will be performed by personnel qualified in accordance with the ASME Code or the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors.

20.A.02 Hydrostatic testing.

a. Unless otherwise specified by state or local codes, hydrostatic testing of unfired pressured vessels shall be performed:

- (1) when vessels are installed;
- (2) when vessels are placed in service after lay-up;
- (3) after any repairs or modifications;
- (4) every three years;

- (5) if the vessel shows any rust or other deterioration; or
- (6) when conditions found during inspections warrant tests.

b. The following unfired vessels are exempt from this requirement:

- (1) vessels designed for a maximum allowable pressure not exceeding 100 kPa (15 psi),
- (2) vessels having an internal volume of 0.14 m³ (5 ft³) or less and a maximum pressure of 700 kPa (100 psi),
- (3) compression tanks containing water under pressure not exceeding 700 kPa (100 psi) and temperatures not exceeding 93° C (200° F),
- (4) compression tanks containing water and fitted with a permanent air charging line subject to pressures not exceeding 100 kPa (15 psi) and temperatures not exceeding 93° C (200° F),
- (5) fire extinguishers > **see Section 9**,
- (6) for vessels with inspection doors - such as oil-filled (governor) pressure tanks - hydrostatic tests need only be given to repaired, modified, or deteriorated tanks; inspections to determine deterioration will be made every two years for external condition and every four years for internal condition.

20.A.03 Records of the inspections and tests shall be available for review on request: a certificate shall be posted near the vessel controls prior to operation of the equipment.

20.A.04 Tests for structural integrity or leaks using pressurized gases, such as air, are prohibited except testing of bulk petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) storage tanks under American Petroleum Institute (API) standards.

20.A.05 Any pressurized equipment or system found to be in an unsafe operating condition shall be tagged **“OUT OF SERVICE - DO NOT USE”** at the controls and its use prohibited until the unsafe conditions have been corrected.

20.A.06 Pressurized equipment and systems shall be operated

and maintained only by qualified, designated personnel.

20.A.07 The normal operating pressure of pressurized equipment and systems shall not exceed the design pressure.

20.A.08 No safety appliance or device shall be removed or made ineffective, except for making immediate repairs or adjustments, and then only after the pressure has been relieved and the power shut off.

20.A.09 Repairs or adjustments to equipment or systems under pressure require a safe clearance procedure.

20.A.10 The discharge from safety valves, relief valves, and blowoffs shall be located so that it is not a hazard to personnel.

20.A.11 Master valves and controls shall be either located or equipped to permit operation from the floor level or they shall be provided with safe access.

20.A.12 A pressure gauge shall be provided on all pressurized equipment and systems.

20.A.13 Safety and relief valves shall be provided on all pressurized equipment and systems.

a. A safety relief valve setting not more than 10% over working pressure is recommended: in no case shall the safety relief valve setting be higher than the maximum allowable pressure of the receiver or the system.

b. No valve shall be placed between the pressure vessel or generating equipment and a safety or relief valve or between the safety or relief valve and the atmosphere.

c. Adjustments and settings of safety relief valves must be made by a trained mechanic with equipment designed for

valve adjustment: valves shall be sealed after adjustment.

d. In the event that the pressure registers above the maximum allowable working pressure on the gauge without the safety or relief valve operating, the pressure gauge shall be checked immediately: if such check indicates that the safety or relief valve is inoperative, the equipment shall be removed from service until the safety or relief valve has been adjusted or replaced.

20.A.14 Piping shall meet requirements of the ANSI B31.1, *Code for Power Piping*.

20.A.15 Pressurized manual equipment, subject to whipping or rotation if released, shall be provided with an automatic shut-off or control of the dead-man type.

20.A.16 Quick makeup connections shall be secured with a safety lashing.

a. Safety lashings shall consist of two metal hose clamps connected by a flexible lacing: the metal hose clamps shall be attached to the hose ends separate from the quick makeup connection.

b. The flexible lacing shall be suitably strong cables, chains, or wires: wires or pins through the quick makeup connection are not acceptable for use as safety lashings.

20.A.17 All pressurized cylinders, actuating booms, outriggers, or other load supporting appliances shall be equipped with pilot check valves, holding valves or positive mechanical locks to prevent movement in case of failure in the pressure system. Replacement of pressure system fittings shall be with new parts equivalent to the manufacturer's standards.

20.B COMPRESSED AIR AND GAS SYSTEMS

20.B.01 Standards.

a. Air receivers shall be constructed in accordance with the *ASME Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels*.

b. All safety valves used shall be constructed, installed, tested and maintained in accordance with the *ASME Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels*.

20.B.02 Access and guarding.

a. Compressors and related equipment shall be located to provide safe access to all parts of the equipment for operation, maintenance, and repairs.

b. Safety appliances, such as valves, indicating devices, and controlling devices, shall be constructed, located, and installed so that they cannot be readily rendered inoperative by any means, including the elements.

20.B.03 Air hose, pipes, valves, filters, and other fittings shall be pressure rated by the manufacturer and this pressure shall not be exceeded. Defective hose shall be removed from service.

20.B.04 Hose shall not be laid over ladders, steps, scaffolds, or walkways to create a tripping hazard.

20.B.05 Compressed air for cleaning.

a. The use of compressed air for blowing dirt from hands, face, or clothing is prohibited.

b. Compressed air shall not be used for other cleaning purposes except where reduced to less than 200 kPa (30 psi) and then only with effective chip guarding and PPE. This 200 kPa (30 psi) requirement does not apply for concrete forms,

mill scale, and similar cleaning purposes.

20.B.06 When used on tools and equipment such as track drills, all airlines exceeding 1.3 cm (0.5 in) inside diameter shall have a safety device at the source of supply or branch line to reduce pressure in case of hose failure.

20.B.07 Governors.

- a. A speed governor, independent of the unloaders, shall be installed on all air compressors except those driven by electrical induction or electrical synchronized motors.
- b. If the air compressor is engine or turbine driven, an auxiliary control to the governor shall be installed to prevent racing when the unloader operates.

20.B.08 Every air compressor shall automatically stop its air-compressing operation before the discharge pressure exceeds the maximum working pressure allowable on the weakest portion of the system.

- a. If this automatic mechanism is electrically operated, the actuating device shall be so designed and constructed that the electrical contact or contacts cannot lock or fuse in a position that will cause the compressor to continue its operation.
- b. An air bypass and alarm may be used as an alternative.

20.B.09 Provision shall be made to exclude flammable materials and toxic gases, vapors, or dusts from the compressor and to prevent steam, water, or waste being blown or drawn into a compressor intake.

20.B.10 No valve shall be installed in the air intake pipe to an air compressor with an atmospheric intake.

20.B.11 The air discharge piping from the compressor to the air

receiver shall be at least as large as the discharge opening on the air compressor.

20.B.12 A stop valve shall be installed between the air receiver and each piece of stationary utilization equipment at a point convenient to the operator and a stop valve shall be installed at each outlet to which an air hose may be attached.

20.B.13 If a stop valve is installed between the compressor and the receiver, spring-loaded safety valves shall be installed between the air compressor and the stop valve.

- a. The capacity of safety valves shall be sufficient to limit pressure in the air discharge piping to 10% above the working pressure of the piping.
- b. Stop valves shall preferably be of the gate type: if a globe valve is used, it shall be so installed that the pressure is under the seat and that the valve will not trap condensation.

20.B.14 Provision shall be made in compressed air and gas systems for expansion and contraction and to counteract pulsation and vibration.

20.B.15 Piping shall be equipped with traps or other means for removing liquid from the lines.

20.B.16 Air discharge piping shall be installed to eliminate possible oil pockets.

20.B.17 Installation and location of air receivers.

- a. Air receivers shall be installed so that all drains, hand holes, and manholes are accessible.
- b. Air receivers should be supported with sufficient clearance to permit a complete external inspection and to avoid corrosion of external surfaces.

- c. An air receiver shall not be buried underground or located in an inaccessible place.
- d. The receiver should be located to keep the discharge pipe as short as possible.
- e. The receiver should be located in a cool place to facilitate condensation of moisture and oil vapors.

20.B.18 A drain valve shall be installed at the lowest point of every air receiver for the removal of accumulated oil and water.

20.B.19 Automatic traps may be installed in addition to drain valves.

20.B.20 The drain valve on the air receiver shall be opened and the receiver drained often enough to prevent the accumulation of excessive liquid in the receiver.

20.B.21 No tool change or repair work shall be done until the stop valve in the air line supplying the equipment is closed.

20.B.22 Soapy water or any suitable non-toxic, non-inflammable solution may be used for cleaning the system.

20.B.23 Hose and hose connections used for conducting compressed air to utilization equipment shall be designed for the pressure and service to which they are subjected.

20.C BOILERS AND SYSTEMS

20.C.01 Provisions of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code shall apply in the construction, operation, maintenance, and inspection of steam boilers and pressure vessels.

20.C.02 Inspection.

- a. Inspections shall be made to assure that all safety devices

affecting operation of the firing equipment are installed in such a location that they cannot be isolated from the heat source by the closing of a valve.

- b. Boilers which have undergone major structural repairs or which have been relocated during the 12 calendar months for which certification has been made shall be reinspected and a new certificate posted before being put into operation.

20.C.03 When any boiler is being placed in service or restored to service after repairs to control circuits or safety devices, an operator shall be in constant attendance until controls have functioned through several cycles and equipment has been fully placed in service.

20.C.04 Fusible plugs shall be provided on all boilers, other than those of the water tube type.

- a. Fusible plugs shall be replaced at inspections.
- b. When necessary to renew fusible plugs between inspections, a written report covering the circumstances and giving make and heat number of plugs removed and inserted shall be forwarded to the responsible boiler inspector.

20.C.05 All boilers shall be equipped with water columns, gauge glass, and try cocks approved by a nationally-recognized testing laboratory.

- a. Gauge glasses and water columns shall be guarded.
- b. When shutoffs are used on the connections to a water column, they shall be approved locking or sealing type.

20.C.06 All boilers shall be equipped with blowoff cocks or valves approved by a nationally-recognized testing laboratory; the blowoff line shall be arranged so that leakage can be observed by the operator.

20.D COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

20.D.01 Compressed gas cylinders shall be visually inspected in accordance with 49 CFR Parts 171-179 and the CGA Pamphlets C-6 and C-8.

20.D.02 All Government owned cylinders shall be color coded and the gas contained identified by name in accordance with Mil-Std 101B, *Color Code for Compressed Gas Cylinders*.

20.D.03 Storage.

- a. Cylinders shall be stored in well-ventilated locations.
- b. Cylinders containing the same gas shall be stored in a segregated group; empty cylinders shall be stored in the same manner.
- c. Cylinders in storage shall be separated from flammable or combustible liquids and from easily ignitable materials (such as wood, paper, packaging materials, oil, and grease) by at least 12 m (40 ft) or by fire resistive partition having at least a one hour rating.
- d. Cylinders containing oxygen or oxidizing gases shall be separated from cylinders in storage containing fuel gases by at least 6 m (20 ft) or a fire resistive partition, having at least a one hour rating.
- e. Areas containing hazardous gas in storage shall be appropriately placarded.

20.D.04 Smoking shall be prohibited wherever cylinders are stored, handled, or used.

20.D.05 Cylinders shall be protected from physical damage, electric current, and extremes of temperature: the temperature of cylinders shall not be allowed to exceed 54° C (130° F).

20.D.06 Cylinders containing oxygen and acetylene (or other fuel gas) shall not be taken into confined spaces.

20.D.07 Cylinder valves and valve caps.

- a. Cylinder valves shall be closed when cylinders are in storage, in transit, not in use, or empty.
- b. Cylinder valve caps shall be in place when cylinders are in storage, in transit, or whenever the regulator is not in place.

20.D.08 All compressed gas cylinders in service shall be secured in substantial fixed or portable racks or hand trucks.

20.D.09 Compressed gas cylinders transported by crane, hoist, or derrick shall be securely transported in cradles, nets, or skip pans, and never directly by slings, chains or magnets.

20.D.10 Compressed gas cylinders shall be secured in an upright position at all times, except when being hoisted (except acetylene cylinders shall never be laid horizontal): horizontal storage configurations approved for transportation are permitted for cylinders other than acetylene.

20.D.11 Valve wrench or wheel shall be in operating position when cylinder is in use.

- a. Valves shall be opened slowly.
- b. Quick closing valves on fuel gas cylinders shall not be opened more than 1-1/2 turns.

20.D.12 Cylinders shall be used only for their designed purpose of containing a specific compressed gas.

20.D.13 Cylinders shall be refilled only by qualified persons.

20.D.14 Cylinders shall be handled in a manner which will not

weaken or damage the cylinder or valve.

20.D.15 Leaking cylinders shall be moved to an isolated location out of doors, the valve shall be cracked and gas allowed to escape slowly.

- a. Personnel and all sources of ignition shall be kept away.
- b. The cylinder shall be tagged **DEFECTIVE**.

20.D.16 Cylinders containing different gases shall not be bled simultaneously in close proximity of each other.

20.D.17 Bleeding of cylinders containing toxic gases shall be accomplished only under the direct supervision of qualified personnel.

20.D.18 Oxygen cylinders and fittings shall be kept away from oil or grease.

- a. Cylinders, cylinder valves, couplings, regulators, hose, and apparatus shall be kept free from oil or greasy substance and shall not be handled with oily hands or gloves.
- b. Oxygen shall not be directed at oily surfaces, greasy cloths, or within a fuel oil or other storage tank or vessel.

20.D.19 Oxygen and fuel gas pressure regulators, including their related gauges, shall be in proper working order while in use.

DEFINITIONS

Air receiver: a tank used for the storage of air discharged from the compressor; used to help eliminate pressure pulsations in the discharge line.

Automatic trap: a device for removing moisture from compressed gas systems.

Fusible plug: a device designed to relieve pressure and to indicate certain conditions that contribute to low water.

Safety and relief valves: valves which relieve excess pressure or vacuum (depending on their design) that would otherwise damage equipment or cause injury to personnel.

Unfired pressure vessels: vessels which can withstand internal pressure or vacuum but do not have the direct fire of burning fuel or electric heaters (heat may be generated in the vessel due to chemical reactions or the application of heat to vessel contents).